## A SALE OF GREAT MAGNITUDE

because it is a Bankrupt Sale of Fine Goods, bought at Sheriff's Sale at such a Terrible Slaughter that we are enabled to throw the whole stock on our counters Tomorrow, and offer them at such low figures, that we will be able to say when our sale is over, that we have had the Greatest Sale (Loyal L. Smith excepted) that was ever held in Omaha,

# **GENTLEMENS'**

## E. & W. COLLARS, 9c.

An elegant line of Gents Neckwear, in Tecks and 4-in-Hands At 49c, worth \$1.

An endless variety of

CUFFS and COLLARS Buttons, Searf Pins, etc., at

One-Third Usual Price Gents, all wool natural gray

UNDERWEAR, 99c, Regular Price \$2 These goods are fine enough for anyone to wear.

FOR 99c

We will sell the finest grade of gents' all wool scarlet

Any of our competitors will ask

59c, worth \$1.25. A better one at 79c, worth \$1.50,

All the goods sold in this stock at 50c to \$1.00 per yard, will be slaughtered at this sale for 29c.

Elegant all-wool Tricots at 39c.

The finest Henrietta, 43 inches

89c, Worth \$1.50.

In all the new colors at

89c. Sold previous to this sale by the

HATS

Fruit of the Loom Muslin. ormer owner at \$1.75. Lonsdale Muslin,

\$2.00

INDIGO BLUE

CALICO.

2½c Yard.

GOOD

At 3% C Yard.

Was retailed at 10c; that's what it wil

be marked, 10c, but you can buy it at 3fc.

7%c yard; worth 121c.

## They Will Have to Go.

We had a big stock previous to receiving the last lot and now have about twice as many as we could handle under ordinary circumstances, but we shall sell them all regardless of cost or quantity.

Ladies' Newmarkets, the latest styles and stripes and checks, \$6.79; worth \$12.

At \$11.98 we will give you a fine plush sacque worth \$25.

At \$26.95 we offer a short seal plush wrap, plucked otter ball trimming, collar and cuffs of same material. This garment was formerly sold at \$50.

Choice of our Children's Cloaks, from \$5 to \$7.50, for \$3.95. Choice of those above this The finest and chemest line of Soans figure at \$4.95. Ask to see these Great Bargains.

Pins, 1c a paper. Hair Fins, 4 papers for 1c.

Safety Pins, 2c a paper.

Linen Thread, 3c a spool: Marshall's or

Dress Braid. 3c a roll. Thimbles. 1c each.

Barbour's.

Helix Needles, 3c a paper. Plaited Dress Braid at 19c a bolt.

Dress Reeds, 17c a dozen. Plush Balls, 4c each; worth 10c.

Embroidery Silk, 25 skeins for 13c.

Pamphle's, all good stories for 10c; worth 20c.

and Perfnmes in Omaba.

29c.

Ladies' fine Camel's Hair Under-

49c.

Worth \$1.25. Extra fine Red All Wool Vests and

69c.

Worth \$1.25. Ladies' Fine Merino Underwear at 39c.

Children's Underwear at 9c.

Risc 4c a size Extra fine All Woo! Underwear for Boys and Girls,

19c.

Rise 5c a size; worth almost double. Children's Gray All Wool Under-

A lot of Boys Shirts and Drawers at 25c.

Worth 75c.

Worth 65c.

OUR STORE, \$4.98. THEY ARE WORTH UP TO \$20.00.

Some Interesting Facts Connected With the Burlington Troubles.

NEW NEBRASKA ENTERPRISES.

Matters in the District Court-More About the Hog Inoculation Scheme -The Labor Bureau's Work -Lincoln Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1

1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Dec. 8, There are many interesting facts con cerning the great Burlington strike which have never been given to the public, and the true history may as well be written now as at any other time. On the 37th of last February 282 engineers peremptorily quit work on the routes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company. On the same date 288 firemen also quit their posts, and since then the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen have sustained them. Since the date on which the strike practically com-menced the authorities of the road have employed 406 engineers, known as "scabs" the world over, at a guaranteed salary of \$4 per day; that is, those who were employed im-mediately following the 27th. Schedule pay, however, was resumed on the 20th of May, when men were paid in accordance with schedules in effect prior to the date of the strike's commencement. Pilots were sent with engineers unacquainted with the road at least two round trips, but they were not used regularly and no date can be given when they were done away with. During March, 1887, switchmen joined the "brotherhood of strikers." When questioned as to the cause of their striking they remained in dignified silence. They gave their cause into the hands of the engineers and freemen for safe keeping, and those are cause into the hands of the engineers and firemen for safe keeping, and there are no records to show a faith not kept. The first guards from outside the state arrived at McCook on the morning of February 29. It is well, perhaps, to denominate those guards Pinkorton's detectives, for they are better known under this name. There were 200 men employed to guard the companies' property, ninety of whom were members of Pinkorton's police force, and thirty were section men who guarded buildings and water tanks. About one hundred and fifty men were sworn in as deputies or special policemen. sworn in as deputies or special policemen. This can also be said of all men from outside the state with the exception of three, at Curtis, who were there but a few days to look after company property. This scrap of history is authentic. The Burfington authorities will not deny its truth. It will do to bear in mind the large number of engineers employed in excess of the striking brotherhood. A significant story is wrapped up in this single fact.

JUDICIAL MATTERS.

This was motion day in the district court,
Judge Field was on the bench. In the case
of the state against Frank A. Sidiers,
charged with rape committed at Bennett last summer, a demurrer to plea in abatement

In the matter of the estate of John Erick son, deceased, a motion to set aside the sale and report of the administrator was sus-tained. But a motion to confirm the sale of the estate of Guriach was granted.

In the equity cases a di-vorce was granted to Mary Harpster, and giving her the care and custody of the child while in wedlock with Jefferson Harpster. The jury in the case of Child va Stewart, was charged by the court and retired. While the case is not overly invested. the case is not overly important, it is compli-cated, and a verdict will probably not be reached before nightfall.

reached before nightfall.

The following new cases were filed to-day:
Ada Guthridge vs Gilbert Guthridge. Petition to compel division of estate in which both parties are interested.

Howard M. Caseban vs W. V. Whitten. Suit on promissory note of \$1,540. A bill for professional services and house rent.

The criminal docket will be taken up next week. The following is the docket for Monday:

State vs Ren Winegas and John Allen,

Articles incorporating the Colosseum Build-ing association of Omaha were filed in the office of the secretary of state to-day. The purpose of the association is to erect and purpose of the association is to erect and IMPORTANT ENTERPRISES. equip a suitable building for expositions, musicals, festivals and a gymnasum for athletic sports and amusements, and other lawful purposes. This company was organized on the 15th of last August, and is to continue fifty years from that date. The company has a subscribed capital stock of \$50,000. The following gentlemen are the incorporators, viz: Sam E. Rogers, Julius Meyer, John S. Prince, W. S. Mardis and E. S. Flags.

Articles of the Farmers' State Bank of Nemaha City, Nemaha county, were also filed. The company authorizes a capital stock of \$15,000, and \$10,000 of the authorized stock was paid in hand on the 1st day of Destock of Destock was paid in hand on the 1st day of Destock of Particles of Destock of Particles of Destock of Particles of Destock was paid in hand on the 1st day of Destock of Particles of Part ing for expositions.

stock of \$15,000, and \$10,000 of the authorized stock was paid in hand on the 1st day of De-cember. Incorporators as follows: James W. Argabright, N. W. Shubert, T. B. Skeen, W. M. Shubert, S. T. Argabright, T. J. Majors, G. V. Argabright, R. J. Skeen, J. I. Dressler and G. V. Argabright, INOCULATOR THOMAS.

INOCULATOR THOMAS. Words will fail to picture the indignation of the farmers of Butler and Richardson of the farmers of Butler and Richardson counties at the imposition practiced upon them by Drs. Billings and Thomas, and especially the latter. The latest reports are the most damaging of all. On the 7th of November Dr. Thomas went anto Richardson county to inoculate Ed. T. Steele's herd of hogs. But Thomas went at the instance of Dr. Billings. In the presence of W. W. Abby Dr. Thomas represented to Mr. Steele that while the inoculation might not reach the disease it would prove perfectly harmless, and with this representaperfectly harmless, and with this representa-tion he consented to the experiment, and Thomas inoculated 120 of his hogs. In less than thirty days 110 of the number were dead. This herd of hogs is said to have been perfectly healthy at the time Thomas applied the Pasteur treatment. Mr. Steele says:
"I consented to the experiment because I had confidence in the intelligence of the in-

had confidence in the intelligence of the institution that backs Billings, and Thomas came to me representing him."

H. H. Hess, of Surprise, Butler county, had his herd of 200 healthy hogs inoculated, upon assurances of harmiess effects if it falled to do the work, and in twenty-seven days from the date of the operation 220 of the number were dead. This herd of hogs was inoculated between the 1st and 5th of November. While at the state veterinariar's November. While at the state veterinarian' office THE BEE representative learned the

foregoing facts to-day. THE LABOR BUREAU'S WORK.

Mr. John Jenkins has just completed the manuscript of his work on labor statistics.

The bureau of labor will turn out a great work for the first time. It will contain a chapter on introduction and recommenda-tions, rise and purpose of the bureau of labor, labor organizations, views of labor organizations, workingmen's views, strikrs, arbitration, manual training, compulsory education law with an opinion of the superintendent of instruction, farmers' opinion on needed legislation, and the causes of a farmer's failure, prison labor, statistics on the farm, areas, tenure and value of crops, comparative value of farm products for 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1885—seven tables—manufacturing, establishments, railroad, reports turing establishments, railroad reports, wages Farmers' reports and statistics and disbursement will also add to the value of the work. The work will be put into the

CITY NEWS AND NOTES. H. M. Bushnell, of the Call, returned from his trip to San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico last night. "Bush" looks as fresh as a na-tive Mexican. The trip evidently did him

Robert M. Taggart, of Nebraska City, was in Lincoln to-day. He says that "poor old Nebraska City" still survives with the

Nebraska City" still survives with the fittest. He was here on business.

It is rumored that the governors of Missouri, Kansas and Colorado will attend inauguration ceremonies. It is settled that Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, will be here. The chances are strong that prominent statesmen from sister states will attend our unostentations inauguration ceremonies. men from sister states will attend our unostentatious inauguration ceremonies.

The June orations are already a bone of contention between Prof. Hunt and members of the senior or graduating class of the state university. It promises to wax warm. Prof. Hunt seems to think that the lads and issees still wear pin feathers. They put it strong that "he's an old fogy."

The grist mill at Raymond was burned to the ground last night. Cause of the fire un-house.]

been the work of an incendiary.

The Classical club of the university held a meeting this afternoon. Routine session exercises. But the meeting was none the

Old Time Elections in New York. Brooklyn Eagle: Dr. Howord Crosby taking an optimistic view of the ad-

vance of civilization, says:
"When I was a boy, elections in New York lasted three days and always meant a riot. A decent-looking man couldn't get to the polls. Now you can go and cast your ballot as quietly as if buying a ribbon in a Broadway store," In the Eagle of this date you print the foregoing, with the suggestion that there may be in it "something of exag-geration." As, at the time referred to, Dr. Crosby and I were both school boys and near neighbors, I can vouch for the fact that, as descriptive of the particular locality in which we both lived there is no exaggeration whatever in his statement, though he probably in supposing that the state of things which he saw in his own vicinage was general throughout the city. The Crosbys lived at that time in Monroe street, near the screw dock, in the old Seventh ward of New York. This was a ward of evenly balanced politics, as likely to go one way or another, and it was a fam-

ous fighting ground. The polls were opened near the river front, and were usually surrounded by a mass of longshoremen and roughs of the democratic persuasion, who made things very uncomfortable indeed for the whigs. There was then but one polling place in each ward, and in densely populated wards like the seventh three days were no more than enough to get the votes in. There was no police to speak of, a few superannuated "Char-lies" or "leatherheads," or special deputy sheriffs, stood around the polls, but at the first onset of a crowd of the "indomitable," armed with shillalehs, they fled with all the precipitation that their feeble limbs permitted

The whigs were in those days sneered at as the silk-stocking party, and any solid-looking citizen clad in the black broadcloth then in vogue and not known as a democrat, was presumed to be a whig, and found the way to the ballot-box a very hard road to travel. I well remember that at one hotly-contested election Bill Harrington, the famous fighting man, selected a small but most effective corps of pugilists, and in the afternoon of the third day led them in a charge upon the ob-structionists, and speedily opened the way to a battalion of whige, who had been vainly struggling for days to get

the r votes in. Such are the scenes which present themselves to Dr. Crosby as he looks back on the past, and if they were not general they were repeated in several other wards, notably the "Bloody Sixth." Here the contention ran so high that the arsenal in Centre street was stormed on the last day of one election, and the arms were distributed for defensive purposes. The militia on that occasion had to be called out to suppress the riot.

He Wanted It.

Chicago Tribune; "Is it possible, sir," said the visitor, as he looked at a specimen in the museum of the Scientific association, "that this is a petrifica-"Yes sir," replied the custodian, with

a pardonable pride, "that is a genuine petrified ham." "Is it for sale?" demanded the visitor, excitedly. "If it is, I want it, I don't care a darn what it costs!" (You have guessed correctly. was the proprietor of a railway eating

PECULIARITIES OF RAILROADERS. From America to China by Rail-

with Snow-plows.

To Pekin'by Rail. San Francisco Examiner: "Not long ago," said John W. Webber, of Kodiac, last night, "I noticed a floating newspaper paragraph headed, 'To Pekin by Rail.' It referred to an all-rail route from Vancouver, B. C., via Cape Prince

coast of Asia. "I want to say that this scheme is not as visionary as it might seem. I have been in Siberia a good deal and am only five months from there. I just got here a week ago. This road is a perfectly feasible thing, and it will be built. The Russians are now constructing a road to Irkutsk, Siberia, and it is the intention to extend it to connect with the line from East Cape, on the Asiatic side of Behring Straits. This would make a

distance of 1,000 miles. "Now, the snow on the Alaska side is storm these places fill up very rapidly, not bad. It does not get very deep often causing the trains to be hours along the coast at any season of the The Japan currents fix that, as is year. well known, the winters at Sitka, Fort Wrangel and all along there being very light.

DAs for the Behring Straits, they are but thirty miles wide, and for a good deal of the year boats could easily run, but as the straits are dotted with islands the track can be laid upon them, and the intervening points bridged. The depth of the water at no point is over twenty fathous, and this presents no difficulty that cannot be overcome. From Cape Prince of Wales to Pekin is but 1,600 miles. What is that, when it comes to railroad building?

I had been several times at Pekin and Yeddo, through which the Minneapolis parties, now projecting this enterprise, intend to run. I have also been down the Himalaya mountains, through what is known as the most frozen and desolate regions of Siberia, and I can safely assert that the products of the country will abundantly justify the cost.

There are coal, iron, timber and furs, and you get down a little further and you strike the great wheat belt of Russia. Down further and you get into the mild regions of Japan and China, with their vast areas of rice and other Mongolian products. It is a rich country. with vast resources, great inherent wealth and everything that would justify such a project.
The world is skeptical, but just as sure

the world. He recounts that only a few years ago scarcely anybody could be found who believed the Central Pacific would be completed, and says this is an exactly parallel case. Mr. Webber was in Irkutsk last spring and speut some time in that flourishing Russian out-He says the Russians are confiaent of the ultimate completion of the entire line.

Facts and Figures of Railways and Railway Travel.

More than a Possibility-Prepare

for the Blizzards-Experiments

of Wales, across Behring Sea, down the

as the world moves that road will be built, and it will carry thousands of passen-gers and millions of tons of freight, and it will pay. Ten years will see it com-Mr. Webber has seen a good deal of

Bring on Your Blizzard. New York Telegram: If a blizzard comes along this year it will find the From this combination system it re-

big trunk lines prepared to receive it. For several months the officials in the department of motive power have been inspecting various kinds of snow plows, and many experiments have been made. One very interesting experiment, made ence of a large number of railroad officials, was with shaved ice, which was as near real snow as could be had at that season of the year. The officials of the Pennsylvania seem at last to have hit upon just the kind of a loco-motive plow they want. It is in use in the northern part of New York,

have been detailed to make a final and complete examination. A prominent officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad company says that this steam plow was used very successfully by the railroads in the northern part of New York, where large snow-drifts are no novelty, and nothing can be done until the report is made by the

and officials from the Altoona shops

Altoona officials. It is also proposed by the Pennsylvania to keep during the winter whatever kind of machine that is adopted in readiness, and when signs of a storm are at hand they will be sent out along the lines to some siding or way station where the trains generally meet with a great deal of trouble. Thus it is expected that by constant running back and forth the tracks may be kept clear and traffic not impeded.

Between Harrisburg and Altoona are everal canyons and in every snow It is thought that at these places sheds like those on the Northern Pacific will be erected and these in a measure will make traveling during a snow storm more certain.

Another Pennsylvania official said that in 1855 there was a snow storm, and if anything more severe than the one in 1888, and during all this interval (thirty-three years) this part of the country has been free from blizzards. "But this," said he, "is no criterion, and though we do not expect a repeitition of last March, we are getting ready to meet one if it should come, and if it does it will not have so much fun with

Keep to the Left.

Philadelphia Record: "Keep to the left" is the direction for engineers on a few railroads in this country, but with the great majority all trains use the right-hand track. It is an English adaptation, but has not met with professional favor in the United States. On the Reading's lines some confusion is caused by the fact that certain trains use both systems in different portions of their runs. Whatever be the explanation, there are only a few double-track lines in the United States which copy the English system. Among the number are the Lake Shore, Reading main line and the Old Colony. When the Penn-sylvania road secured its Amboy division the practice on that route was for trains going eastward to take the northern track, but in order to secure uniformity throughout the system the rule was reversed. The English system in vogue on the main stem of the Reading road is not used on any other lines of that company. It was not so long ago that on the road to Pottsville the tracks crossed one another at two points-Phonixville and Rending-butthis dangerous form of grade crossing has now been done away with. The reason for the anomally was that when track was originally laid a bed could only be secured at some points by cutting further into the wall of rock rising from the Schuylkill. The other method was therefore adopted of filling in on the river side.

sulted that the newly laid tracks had to cross the old ones. At this day the Williamsport express coming down over the Reading road keeps to the left hand track until Bridgeport is reached. There it crosses the river to the Phila-delphia and Norristown division, proceeding the rest of the way on the right hand track. It is said that this practice is decidedly perplexing to engineers. It is urged by the advocates of the left hand rule that the English system is the best because the engineer then has an unobstructed view of both tracks as he sits on the right hand side

For the other side it is claimed that

in the matter of the various signal posts where the tracks are near together there is hardly room between, and it becomes necessary to place them on the outer side of the track. Unless the engineer is on the same side with his signal he has disadvantages to contend with, and the safety of his team is not so well secured. There are further advantages when the engineer is passing a signal tower and needs sometimes to have an unobstructed view of the operator. It is sometimes the case that owing to the physical construction of the road there are dangerous points which have to be avoided, if possible, by the heavi-est traffic, and that is a factor that has to be considered. Most engineers, however, seem to regard the problem as in-volving little of the practical and de-pending for its solution largely on the eccentricity of railroad managers. great desideratum is that there should be uniformity of practice, as engineers are constantly passing from one road to another. Where systems differ they are confused. .

In a Dissecting Room. Chicago Tribune: Displayed in the show window of a State street photographer, Chicago, is a picture so revolting in its subject that the coldest, most unsympathetic man will glance at it and then turn away with a nervous

The photograph represents a charnal house, the walls of which are hung with black flags on which the skull and cross bones appear. Several mottoes adorn the wall and their language adds to the horror of the scene. In the center of the room is a rude bier on which lies the mutilated and partially dissected remains of a corpse. Around the table are a number of young men, evidently medical students. Each wears a grin and the incongruity adds to the hideousness of the picture. A Tribune reporter stood looking at

window it was exhibited. "Looking at my 'chamber of horrors,' eh?" he asked. "That picture has a history and marks an epoch in my otherwise uneventful career which will never be forgotten. I will tell you the story. A good many years ago, just after I had served my apprenticeship in a New York photographer's studio. I removed to Ann Arbor, Mich and hung up my sign as 'artist.' For the

the photograph a few days ago when

he was joined by the artist in whose

st month business was had not secured more first than a dozen sittings. One night there came into my studio a number of young men who said they wished me to come to the college next day and photograph a group. I consented, and said that I would be there shortly after noon. The weather was so bad that day that I did not go to the college until nour before sunset, when the sky had cleared and the light was of the proper quality to make a first class inside pic-

"One of the young men you see in the photograph conducted me to the top floor. He left me for a moment to see if his friends were all ready, and as the sentenced to two years in the positionary. "One of the young men you see in the

nagative glass in the camera, so that all should be in readiness. Shortly after my conductor appeared and asked if I was all ready. I replied in the affirma-tive, and he told me to follow him. I was immediately ushered into that room you see in the picture. I should have said before this that I am naturally a timid, nervous man. The first object that caught my eye was that motto you you see in the right-hand corner:

THE DEAD TELL NO TALES.

"Then my eyes wandered to the next

IN CARVING THE HEART! : STUDY THE VEINS.

"My blood began to chill and a great lump arose in my throat. Then I caught sight of the large card on the extreme

> \* STUDENTS MUST NOT USE THE FOOT BALL.

"I grow faint and dizzy. Up to this time my whole attention had been riveted on those grewsome inscriptions. Then I beheld that ghastly mutilated form on the table with the students bending above it, clasping in their hands long shining knives. I remem-ber some one said 'he's going to faint.' Then followed a long period--cleven months I have since learned --- of stupor, violent insanity, a partial return of rea-son, and of final discharge from a private lunatic asylum. But I will pass over that.

"When I was discharged as cured my thoughts constantly dwelt upon the scene which had caused me all my trouble, and I became melancholy, and finally by a friends advice went home. There, surrounded by old friends and old associations, I recovered my spirits, and a year later thought of resuming my business. I wrote to Ann Arbor and found that my cameras and cutfit had been stored for me. I determined to locate in Chicago and on my way here stopped off at the scene of my horrible experiences to attend to the shipping of my goods. I found them all safe. As I lifted the camera which I had taken to the college that day two years before a cabinet size photograph fell from the top and landed face down upon the floor.
"I picked it up. It was the one you see there. There was that whole aw-

ful scene which I was beginning to for-get reproduced feature for feature. "The next day I went to the college and had a talk with one of the professors. From him I learned that after I had fallen in what seemed to the students a fainting fit, and while they were trying to restore me, I suddenly arose and walking to the camera adjusted it. The students saw that I was in some sort of a trance, and immedi-

ately took up their positions as you see them reproduced. Before I removed the cap I began to mutter and finally to pronounce the words I had seen on the cards hanging on the wall. This caused the young men to grin. Just then I removed the cap and in a few moments replaced it, after which I again fell to the floor unconscious. The students, desiring to see if they had actually been photographed, took the camera to another artist, who found a perfect negative. He retouched and printed it."

Simons' Accomplice Sentenced. GREENVILLE, Q., Dec. 8.-L. B. Bell pleaded guilty to complicity in the robbery of